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adulteration. The uses of coal and land are extensively and interestingly treated with figures to show need of conservation. In connection with the question of fatigue and general industrial efficiency he advocates a continued shortening of the work-day (p. 71):

We may well hope that, with a general adoption of shorter hours, with improved methods of working, and with restricted output, the time will not be far distant when still further reductions in the working-hours will be possible, until the six-hour day is reached—with all its beneficial advantages—that has been so powerfully advocated by Lord Leverhulme as an ideal.

The book is important, scholarly, hopeful, and well worth serious consideration by all citizens of America as well as of Britain.

C. J. BUSHNELL

TOLEDO UNIVERSITY

The Limits of Socialism. By O. FRED BOUCKE. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1920. Pp. 256. \$1.50.

The interesting thing about this book is to see a professor of economics advocate a knowledge of biology, psychology, philosophy, and sociology as necessary to really understand an economic theory and the social process.

The broadening vision of the late Carleton H. Parker and Robert F. Hoxie is getting adherents and the unity of the social sciences is steadily being recognized more widely.

The author's grasp of psychology is rather inadequate as he fails to mention or use social psychology and labors over his presentation unnecessarily. The book nearest like the present one is Roy W. Sellars' *The Next Step in Democracy* written some four years ago by a professor of philosophy. Sellars' book is more thoroughly unified, his use of the auxiliary sciences is less paraded, and the whole presentation is smoother.

However, it is very refreshing to have an economist acknowledge that a logical refutation of Marxian economic theories by no means disposes of the socialist movement.

VICTOR E. HELLEBERG

LAWRENCE, KAN.

America and the New Era. By E. M. FRIEDMAN, Editor. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1920. Pp. xxx+500. \$6.00.

This comprehensive volume—too comprehensive, if the reader is critical—presents a symposium on social reconstruction that is a companion to *American Problems of Reconstruction, Labor and Reconstruction*,